

# THE ARIZONIAN.

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Thursday, October 20th 1859.

## Arizona Correspondence.

In the possession of that curse to the true interests of all new countries, a paid newspaper correspondence, Arizona can certainly lay claim to her share. Sufficiently long has she suffered from the empty rattle of ignorant and corrupt scribbles, and it is to be hoped that for the present it has ceased—if for no other reason than that O'Sullivan's occupation has departed, either from the want of a continuance of the sinews of war, or the return, through the reproaches of a guilty conscience, of some small particle of shame for the gross untruths they have been the authors of, and which through their means have been scattered broadcast over the Union. They have tried the experiment, and, thus far, have found their efforts to injure Arizona an uphill labor; they begin to realize that the truth is not to be crushed, and are sensible of the utter contempt evinced towards them by all classes of our citizens, as the authors, through disappointment and chagrin, of a series of ridiculous untruths and gross misstatements, fit only as the emanations of the brain of some idiotic charlatan. The injury they have done us has only been temporary; it has been the means of bringing Arizona prominently before the public, and her true position is daily becoming better known throughout the country.

We had intended, ere this, to have answered a few of the misstatements to be found in one or two of these letters; and as we suppose we now have the last that will be written for some time to come—unless the writer considers the past equally as good a location to write from, having seen while here only a part of the country—we shall devote a few lines in reply.

The statement, in one of the letters signed "Gila," "that the people of Arizona, in their desire for a Territorial organization, have neglected all efforts to establish law and civil authority" is grossly untrue. The writer knows, as well as we do, that the people of this Territory have done all in their power to establish the supremacy of the law—they have all they can look for in their present position. We have a Probate Court on the Rio Grande, and nearly all the towns in the Territory have a Justice of the Peace and Constables. We would ask, what more can we look for? Perhaps the writer has some new system he wishes to see established, as yet unknown, which the people, in their ignorance, are unable to appreciate?—if so, we would like to be enlightened, or otherwise we are obliged to deny his assertion.

We had hoped we had long since silenced the false statements of "Gila," as to the population of Arizona, but it appears we are in error. He puts the number of the Americans west of the Mesilla Valley at one hundred and eighty, when he knows, or should know, as well as we do, that there are that number around Tucson alone. We need not speak of the Santa Cruz and San Joaquin Valleys, the number of people at Tubac, Calabazas, and the mining prospects, or of the San Pedro and Mimbres rivers, with those employed by the Overland Mail Company, let alone the Americans west of here to the Colorado river, a distance of near three hundred miles. We have only to refer the people east to our weekly columns, and to the letter of the Rev. J. P. Macdonald, Vicar General

of New Mexico, as unanswerable evidence against all such false statements as to our population. The Vicar General, with means for deriving the most accurate information—his duties extending over the greater part of the Territory—puts the population of Arizona at over eleven thousand inhabitants. It needs no further reply at one hand, and we would only suggest to the writer the necessity of a restudy of the first rules of arithmetic, with which, and a sprinkling of truth, he might be a little more accurate in his figures.

"That the Mexican population in this Territory are poor, ignorant and rascally," we emphatically deny. The assertion is contrary to fact. They are generally well off, many of them farmers and mechanics, and, as a general rule, law-abiding citizens. That there are some entirely reckless, caring for no law, just country like this, with the example set, is plain; but they are but a few, and principally foreigners, living a part of the time here and in Sonora, or elsewhere. The Mexican resident population, are known to be quiet and law-abiding citizens, and fully equal to any of our own class, independent of the false and unjust slanders the writer, in his usual style, has thought fit to include in.

We have already so fully replied to the favorite hobby of "Gila," "that a judicial district is all that is needed in this Territory," that space not permitting, we can only refer our readers to the views expressed in the columns of the ARIZONIAN, in the past few weeks, as a sufficient and convincing reply to any such statement. It is somewhat remarkable that "Gila," when in control of the only paper in this Territory, had not the temerity to use its columns in support of a measure so repugnant to our people. From files before us, we find, he attempted once or twice feebly to advance such a plan, but only at the end of his service, when circumstances convinced him his interests would be furthered in discontinuing his connexion, then he assayed timidly to give his views of a measure to which, as he knew, the large majority of our citizens were opposed. It is evident he aimed more for the support and favor of a few East, than he did to represent honestly and truthfully the wishes of our citizens, and views he had not the hardihood to promulgate in his paper in this section, through the facilities of a correspondence, he heralded throughout the East, as expressive of the wishes of our citizens, when it is patent to all the reverse is the case.

From want of space, and the length of our reply, we are obliged to conclude it in our next issue.

## Election in Tucson.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Town of Tucson held on the 17th of October, 1859, pursuant to previous notice, the following proceedings were had—viz:—

Whereas, on the 5th day of September, 1859, an election was held for the office of Justice of the Peace, according to the Statutes of New Mexico, and whereas, J. W. Holt, was duly elected at said election, and whereas, the said J. W. Holt has removed from this place leaving us without the means of legal redress, therefore

Resolved, that J. HOWARD WELLS, be appointed by acclamation to fill the vacancy in said office of Justice of the Peace, vacated by the removal of the said J. W. Holt, from the precinct of Tucson, and that the Governor of New Mexico, be requested to issue a Commission to the said J. Howard Wells as Justice of the Peace, aforesaid.

2nd Resolved, That we the citizens of Tucson in meeting assembled, will sustain and support the said J. Howard Wells in his said office of Justice of the Peace, acting in conformity with the Statutes of the Territory of New Mexico.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

JAMES WALKER, Chairman.

PALATINE ROBINSON, Sec.

## Important News from Washington—Captain Stone to be Protected.

We learn from Fort Buchanan that private and authentic information has been received at the headquarters of Capt. Stone's Commission, entered near the Patagonia Mines, and close to the line of Sonora, that the President has determined to protect Capt. Stone fully in the enjoyment of his rights as a citizen of the United States, pursuing his legitimate business in the Territory of the Republic of Mexico, and will receive, if necessary, military aid and protection in carrying out the privileges granted his company by the Central Government of Mexico. The Minister, Mr. McLane, has been instructed to demand of the Mexican Government heavy damages for the loss sustained by Capt. Stone, and that the order by President be recalled, and in case not, Stone and party will be sent back, sustained by a military force. A vessel of war is ordered to Guaymas, where one or more men of war are to be for the future until this matter is satisfactorily arranged. The Commander of the St. Mary's, now on her way to Guaymas, is ordered to communicate upon his arrival with the authorities of the State, and in the name of the United States of North America, to protest against the order of expulsion issued and in force, against Capt. Stone and his party. He is further directed to remonstrate against any noted violence with which Capt. Stone's party may be threatened while in the pursuit of any lawful calling in Sonora. Captain Porter is further authorized and directed to use any force necessary to their protection. Measures will be immediately taken to carry out these instructions.

## Invasion by Indians.

Our town was thrown into a great state of excitement, the early part of the week, by the arrival of one or two old Indians, of the Pima tribe of Apaches, with the report that the Coyoteros and some other tribe had joined together, and a band of them, numbering some five hundred warriors, were going to leave in a few days for the purpose of attacking and destroying Tubac. Some considerable reliance was placed in the report, from the fact that the two that came in were well known by many of our citizens, one of them being the "McClure" man of the tribe, and both friendly. A courier was immediately dispatched to warn the people of Tubac, and they in turn sent to Fort Buchanan for aid, which was at once granted, and some twenty-five men were sent down under arms to guard the devoted place. Fortunately the report proved to be ill-founded—and the Indians not appearing the ancient town of Tubac still remains as an emblem of the past. It originated undoubtedly with some renowned attempt they intended to make to get possession once more of the stock of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, which they have already taken twice, but have been unable to get off with.

## The Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail Company, is steadily decreasing the time between St. Louis and San Francisco. At the commencement of the contract, serious doubts were entertained, by many well informed persons, whether the mail could be conveyed regularly within scholastic time; but the contractors have done much more. The schedule time of twenty-five days, has been reduced, until the trip is now made, with very few exceptions, and with a regularity truly remarkable, inside of twenty-two days, being a gain of three days on schedule time. They are now even making it, in less time, and we doubt not, that with suitable encouragement, the trip can be uniformly made, in fifteen or twenty days without difficulty. The success of the Company is a matter of great importance to the citizens of Arizona, and we hope yet to see a change in the contract, and the establishment of a daily mail. We notice the company are steadily making improvements in its management, and it is now one of the best conducted lines in the country.

## FOR THE ARIZONIAN. Another Atrocious Murder at Tubac—Cruelty of the Murderers to their Victim.

EDITOR OF THE ARIZONIAN, Sir:—From reliable information, I learn that the cutthroats and assassins, are doing their work of death in the vicinity of Tubac, without any effort as it would seem, upon the part of the good citizens of that place to interfere with or bring to justice the diabolical murderers.

It is said, that on the 15th inst., a horse or horses were supposed to be or were really stolen, and that the respectable Mr. Page, accompanied by the notorious Sam Rogers, started in pursuit of the same, taking with them a boy living at the Ranch of Mr. James Throckmorton, a Mexican living in Tubac was also induced to accompany them, by being told that the horses, as well as the thieves, had been overtaken, and that the thieves had expressed a desire to see him, for some purpose or other, they could not tell what. Accordingly they were accompanied by the Mexican. On arriving at a short distance above Cleburn's Ranch, they opened fire upon the Mexican, when the boy started to run away, not wishing to witness a scene so repugnant to all the better feelings of humanity when the party—that is to say, Page and Rogers turned upon him, with loaded pistols and men him the pleasant assurance, that if he attempted to leave they would shoot him; finding their threat had the desired effect upon the boy, they recommenced operations upon the Mexican, and after having shot nine bullets into him, head like—they proceeded to mutilate him, in his helpless condition, by cutting off his ears close to his head, and then they off to Tubac by a trail of a deer, that would do more than justice to the most barbarous and uncivilized savagery that ever disgraced the earth—unnear the distance they here they strip his person and rifle his pockets of everything valuable, and then they divide the spoils.

It will be remembered, that some time since, the people of Tubac, smarting under the injuries inflicted upon them, by murderers and horse thieves, met in solemn Convention, and passed Resolutions to the effect—that any person living or attempting to live in Tubac, whose character was disreputable, should be waited upon and be required to leave, or to remain at his peril, and that any person convicted of horse-stealing, should be hung by the neck. Why have these Resolutions not been carried into effect? Do the citizens of Tubac lack that firmness and determination, requisite to make good their resolution, passed in mere meeting? And thereby suffer stimulation at the hands of a few unprincipled scoundrels, who dwell in their midst. Or have they become so careless and indifferent, as to be willing, that their good name should be branded abroad, as participants in the bloody and outrageous deeds that are committed in open day in their immediate vicinity.

Perhaps the people of Tubac are unacquainted with the antecedents of the villains who committed the atrocious murder of the 15th, so as allow the undersigned to enlighten them, a little upon that subject. Samuel Rogers is a villain who came to this country, about two years since, in company with a Mr. Bird, the gentleman, who deposited sixteen hundred dollars with Mr. Miles, without taking a receipt, and proved the fact by Rogers, whose testimony was discarded by the arbitrators, as being too equivocal to be reliable. Rogers is also the man, that a short time ago kidnapped the prisoner "Palazon," from the custody of the Sheriff of Tucson, and proceeded with the man, heavily roped to a short distance above the "Punto del Agua," and manacled as he was—drove him to a tree by the road side—this time, after the prisoner had had an examination and was committed for trial by the Justice of the Peace of Tucson.

Mr. Page, the Constable of Tubac is the man, who made himself an accessory after the fact, to the murdering and robbing done at the "Negales," about two years and a half ago, by assisting one of the party in an attempt to get out of the country, with the notes taken on that occasion.

These are the men, who have taken upon themselves the task of regulating the community of Tubac, and the respectable portion of the citizens need to look on with concern at such apathy and unprincipledness upon the part of the citizens, whose duty it is, to rise in their might, and shake off the shackles with which a few daring villains seek to bind them! If they have not strength and energy sufficient of themselves, let them call on their neighbors, and they will find that their call will not go unheeded.

Justice.